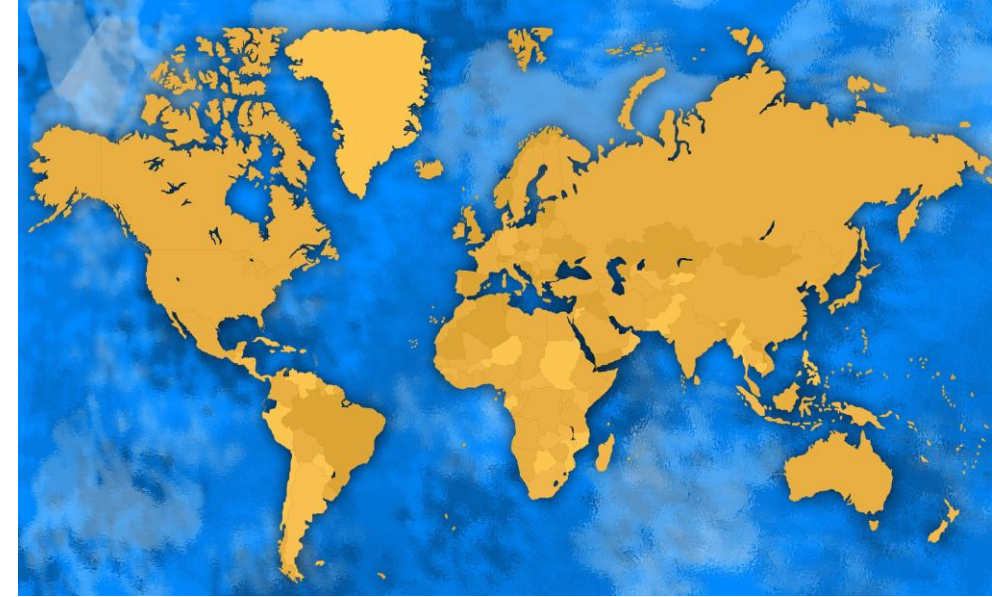


Bye...bye..Sweden





Bye Bye Sweden



Anders Dernback
2019





Wilmington



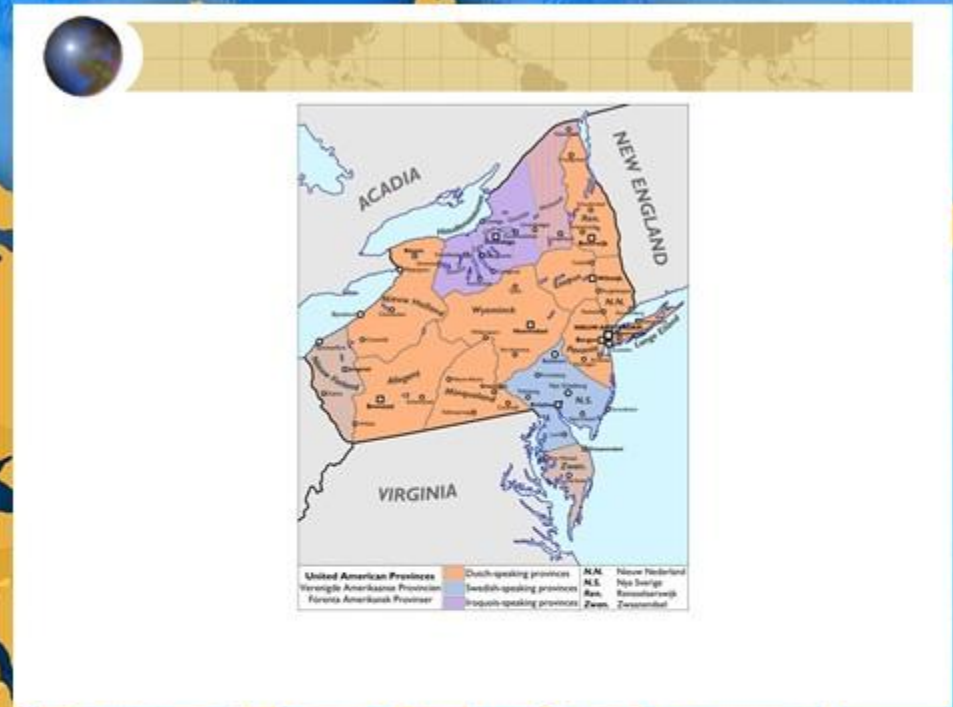
Downtown Wilmington and the Christina River

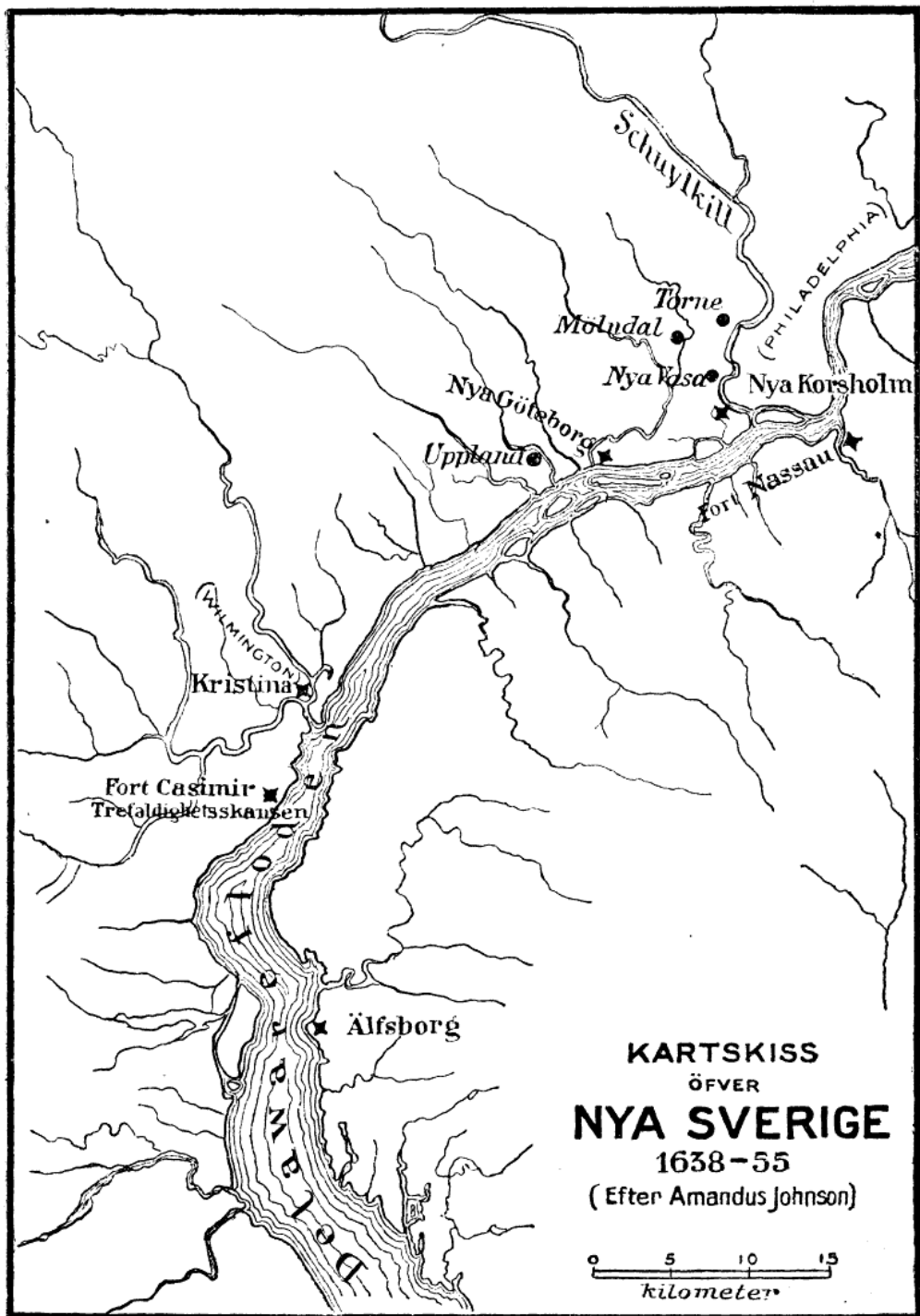


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilmington,_Delaware#/media/File:Wilmington_Delaware_skyline.jpg



New Sweden 1638 - 1655



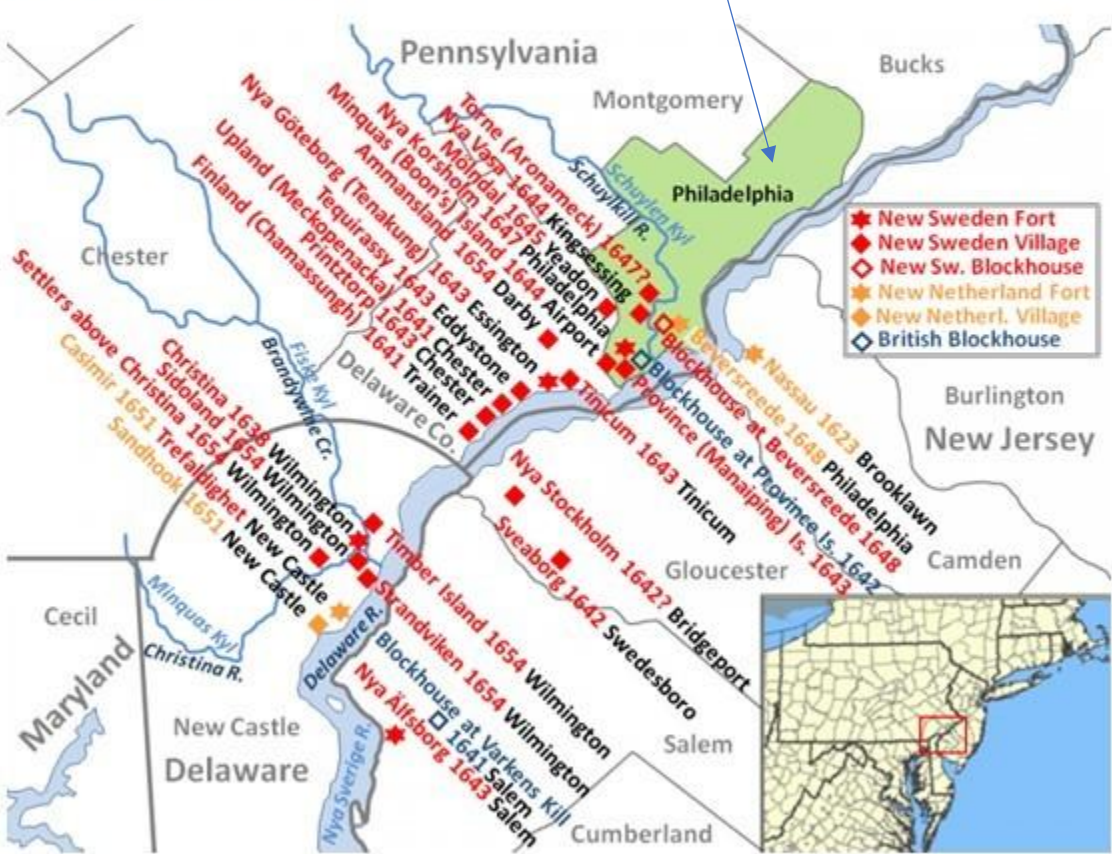


New Sweden

1638 - 1655



Find New Sweden





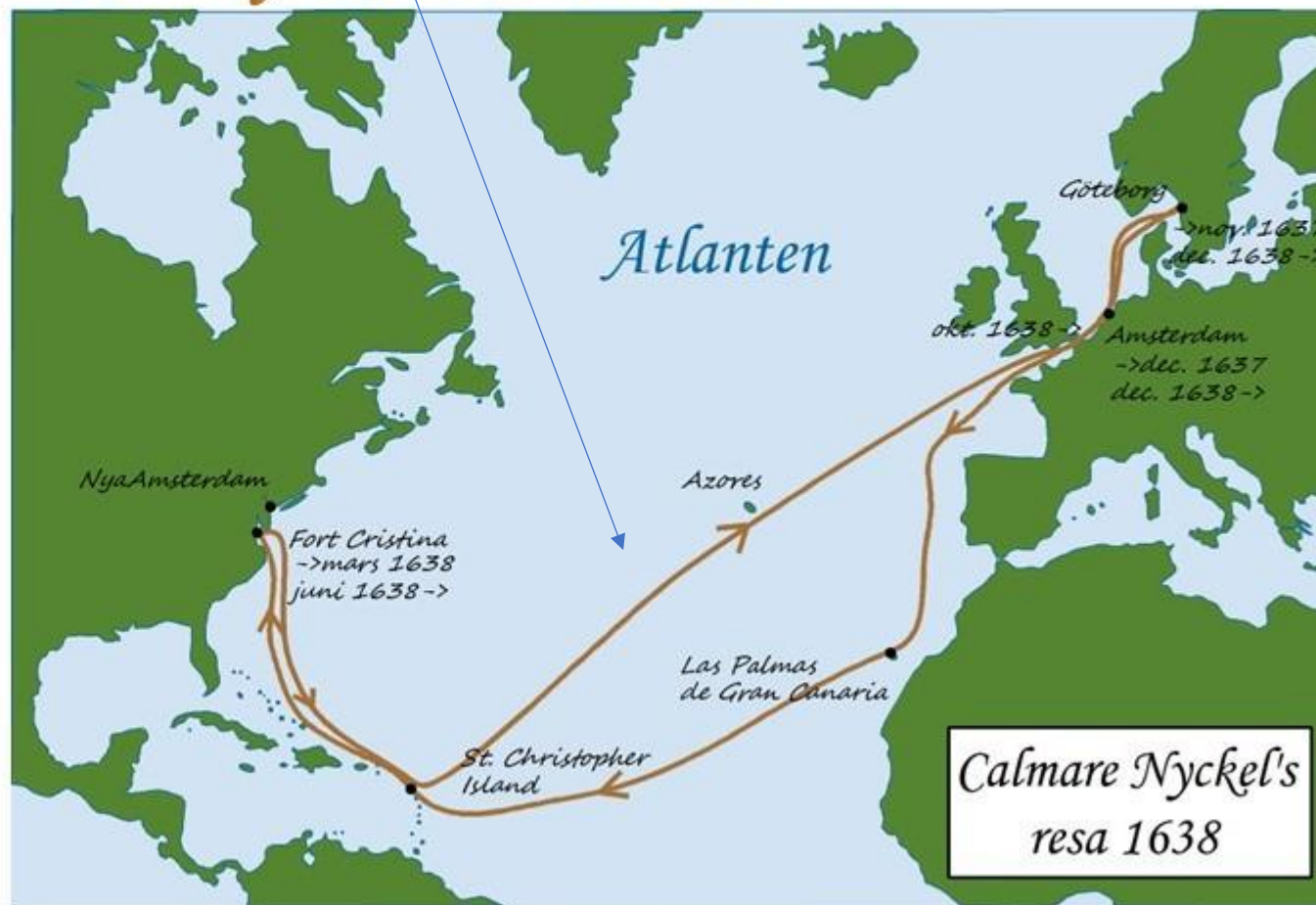
Axel Oxenstierna

An importen man.
Queen Christina underage,
so he decided for her.

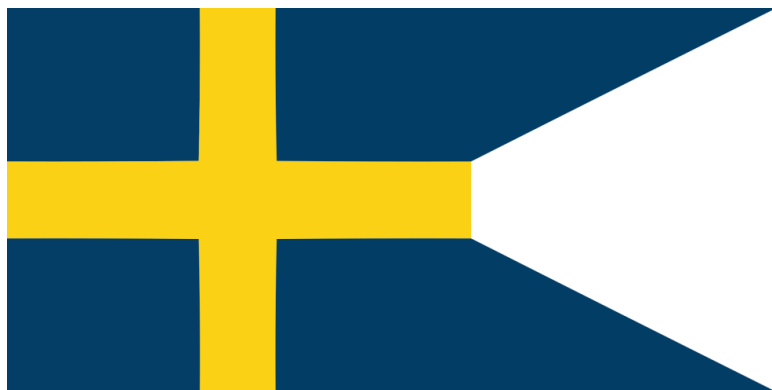


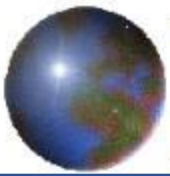


The route of Kalmar Nyckel

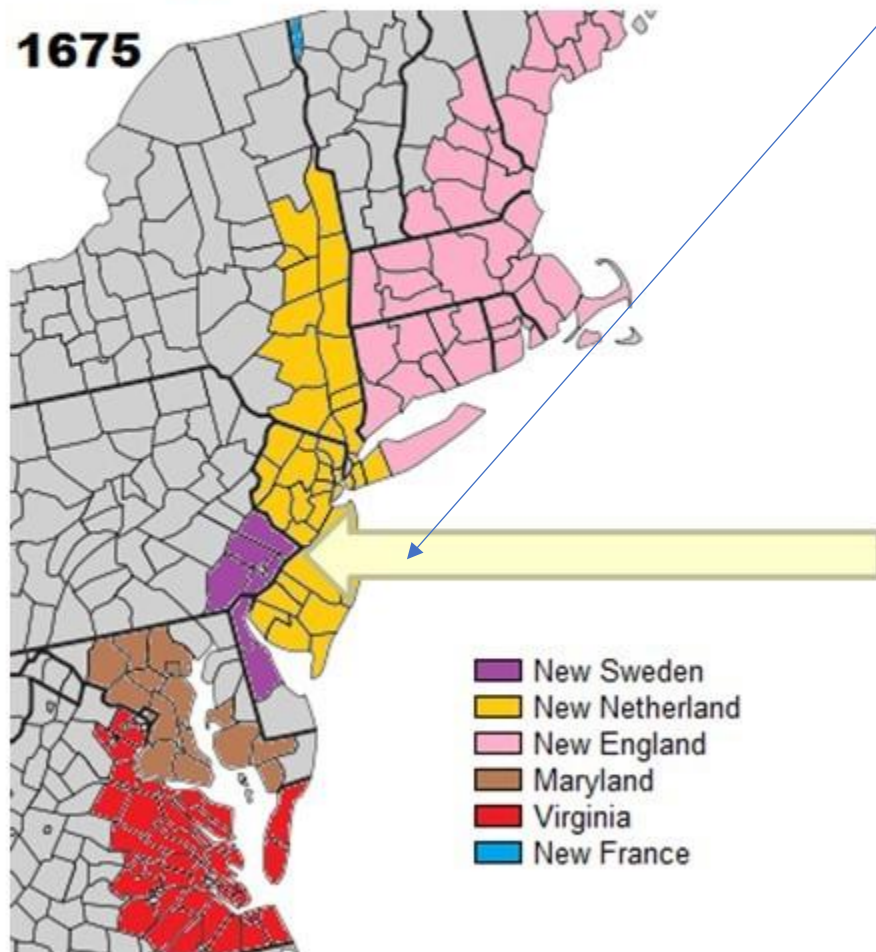


Nya Sveriges flagga en omvänd svensk





Find New Sweden

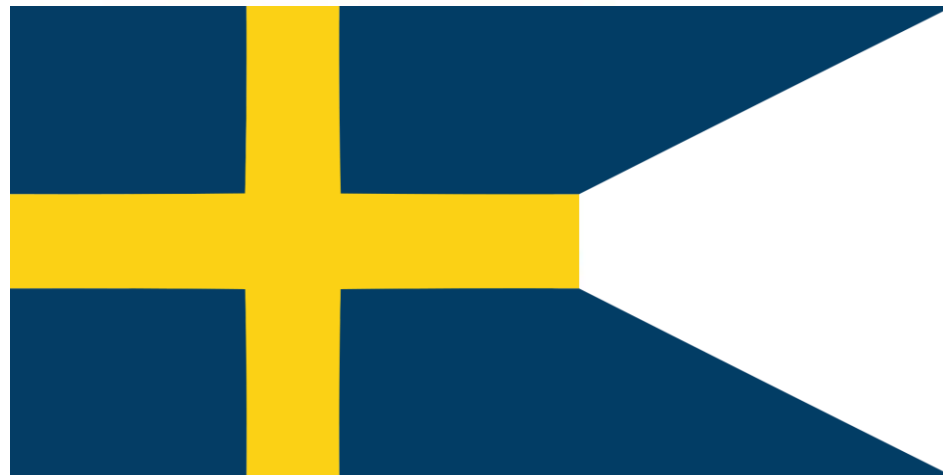


New Sweden



New Sweden Settlers, 1638-1664

Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig has after years of investigations compiled a list of early colonists in New Sweden. The list replaces the one published by Amandus Johnson in his classic book *Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River* from 1911. Below is a list of settlers mentioned in the article. People are indexed on both given names and possible surnames or additional names. Most of the Finns came from Sweden and are impossible to identify in Swedish or Finnish records. The Number identify the voyage the individual went to New Sweden on, and a specific number for each individual.



Kalmar Nyckel



Wilmington is built on the site of Fort Christina and the settlement Kristinehamn, the first Swedish settlement in North America.

The area now known as Wilmington was settled by the Lenape (or Delaware Indian) band led by Sachem (Chief) Mattahorn just before Henry Hudson sailed up the Len-api Hanna ("People Like Me River", present Delaware River) in 1609. The area was called "Maax-waas Unk" or "Bear Place" after the Maax-waas Hanna (Bear River) that flowed by (present Christina River). It was called the Bear River because it flowed west to the "Bear People", who are now known as the People of Conestoga or the Susquehannocks.

New Sweden was a Swedish colony, along the lower reaches of the Delaware River, in North America, from 1638 to 1655, established during the Thirty Years' War, when Sweden was a great power. New Sweden was part of Swedish colonization efforts in the Americas.

Settlements were established on both sides of the Delaware Valley in the present-day American Mid-Atlantic states of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, often in places where Swedish traders had been visiting since about 1610. Fort Christina, now part of Wilmington, Delaware, was the first settlement, named after the reigning Swedish monarch, the sole daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Along with Swedes and Finns, a number of the settlers were Dutch. New Sweden was conquered by the Dutch Republic in 1655, during the Second Northern War, and incorporated into the Dutch colony of New Netherland. But 1664 English.

The Dutch heard and spelled the river and the place as "Minguannan." When settlers and traders from the Swedish South Company under Peter Minuit arrived in March 1638 on the Fogel Grip and Kalmar Nyckel, they purchased Maax-waas Unk from Chief Mattahorn and built Fort Christina at the mouth of the Maax-waas Hanna (which the Swedes renamed the Christina River after Queen Christina of Sweden). The area was also known as "The Rocks", and is located near the foot of present-day Seventh Street. Fort Christina served as the headquarters for the colony of New Sweden which consisted of, for the most part, the lower Delaware River region (parts of present-day Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey), but few colonists settled there. Dr. Timothy Stidham (Swedish: Timen Lulofsson Stiddem) was a prominent citizen and doctor in Wilmington. He was born in 1610, probably in Hammel, Denmark and raised in Gothenburg, Sweden. He arrived in New Sweden in 1654 and is recorded as the first physician in Delaware

By the middle of the 17th century, the Realm of Sweden had reached its greatest territorial extent and was one of the great powers of Europe. Sweden then included Finland and Estonia, along with parts of modern Russia, Poland, Germany, and Latvia, under King Gustavus Adolphus and later Christina, Queen of Sweden. The Swedes sought to expand their influence by creating an agricultural (tobacco) and fur-trading colony to circumvent French and English merchants.

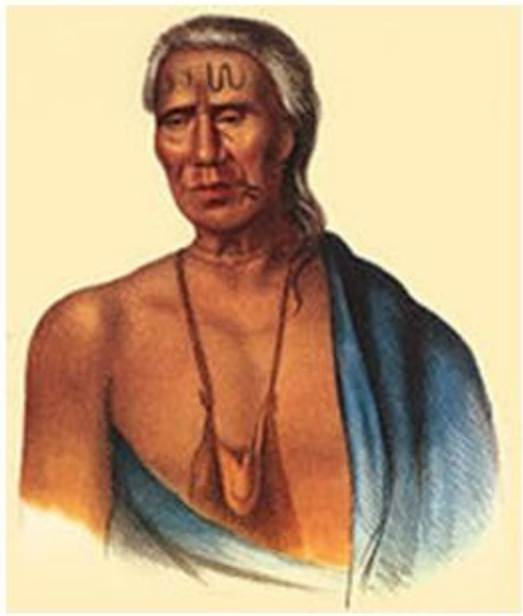
The Swedish South Company was founded in 1626 with a mandate to establish colonies between Florida and Newfoundland for the purposes of trade, particularly along the Delaware River. Its charter included Swedish, Dutch, and German stockholders led by directors of the New Sweden Company, including Samuel Blommaert. The company sponsored 11 expeditions in 14 separate voyages (two did not survive) to Delaware between 1638 and 1655.

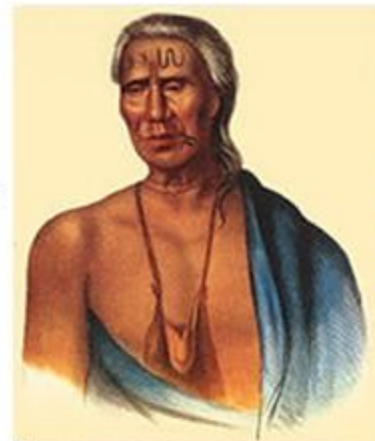
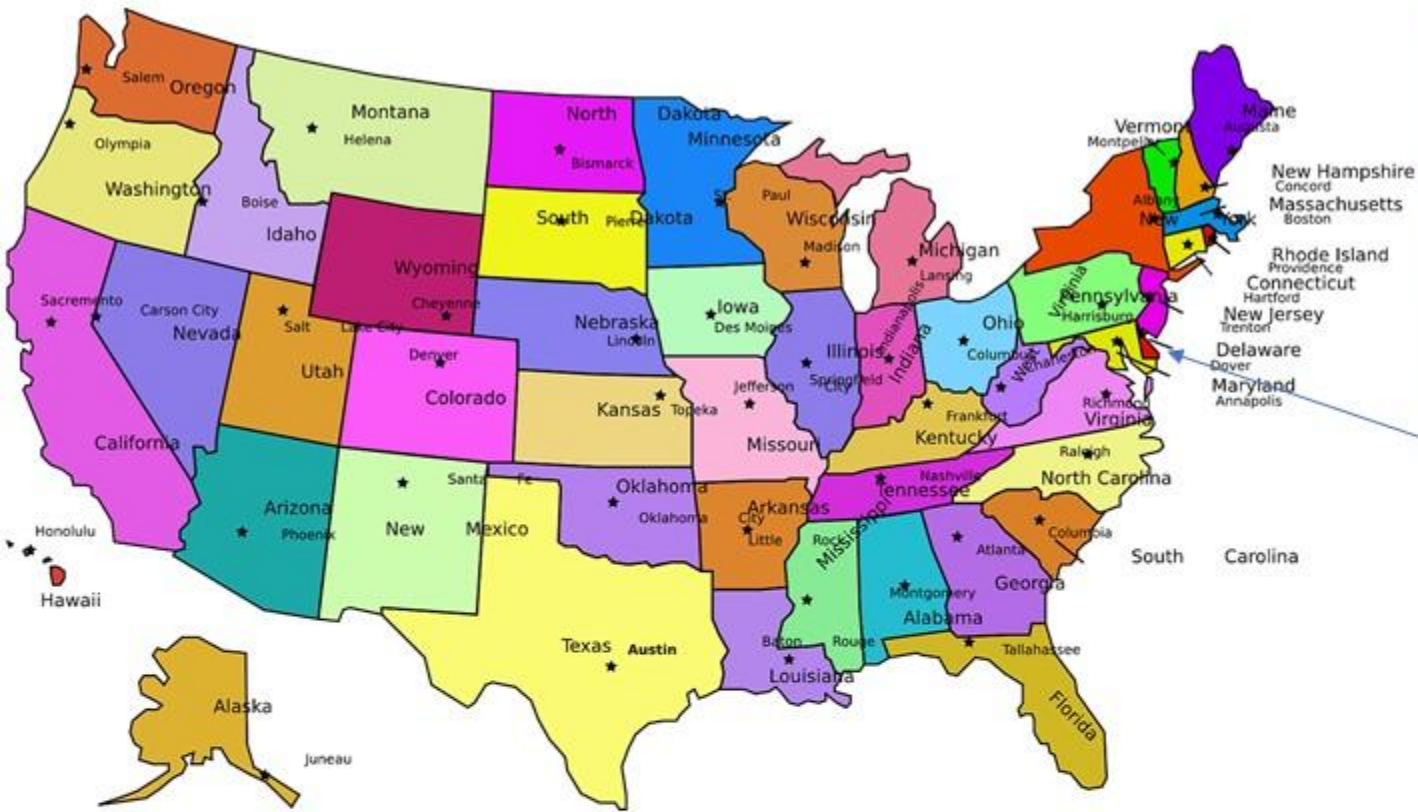
The first Swedish expedition to North America sailed from the port of **Gothenburg in late 1637**. It was organized and overseen by Clas Fleming, a Swedish Admiral from Finland. The Flemish Dutch Samuel Blommaert assisted the fitting-out and appointed Peter Minuit (the former Governor of New Amsterdam) to lead the expedition. The members of the expedition, aboard the ships Fogel Grip and Kalmar Nyckel, sailed into Delaware Bay, which lay within the territory claimed by the Dutch, passing Cape May and Cape Henlopen in late March 1638, and anchored at a rocky point on the Minquas Kill that is known today as Swedes' Landing on March 29, 1638. They built a fort on the present site of Wilmington, which they named Fort Christina, after Queen Christina of Sweden

Dutch Director Willem Kieft objected to the Swedes landing, but Minuit ignored him since he knew that the Dutch were militarily weak at the moment. Minuit completed Fort Christina in 1638, then sailed for Stockholm to bring the second group of settlers. He made a detour to the Caribbean to pick up a shipment of tobacco to sell in Europe to make the voyage profitable. However, Minuit died on this voyage during a hurricane at St. Christopher in the Caribbean. The official duties of the governor of New Sweden were carried out by Lieutenant (promoted to Captain) Måns Nilsson Kling, until a new governor was selected and arrived from Sweden two years later.

Under Johan Björnsson Printz, governor from 1643 to 1653, the company expanded along the river from Fort Christina, establishing Fort Nya Elfsborg on the east bank of the Delaware near present-day Salem, New Jersey and Fort Nya Gothenborg on Tinicum Island, to the immediate southwest of today's Philadelphia. He also built his manor house, The Printzhof, at Fort Nya Gothenborg. For a time, the Swedish colony prospered. In 1644, New Sweden supported the Susquehannocks in their victory in a war against the English in the Province of Maryland. In May 1654, the Fort Casimir was captured from the Dutch by soldiers from New Sweden led by their governor, Johan Risingh. Fort Casimir was promptly renamed Fort Trinity (in Swedish, Trefaldigheten).

However, soon after **Sweden opened** the Second Northern War in the Baltic by **attacking the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth**, the Dutch sent an armed squadron of ships under the **Director-General Peter Stuyvesant to seize New Sweden. In the summer of 1655**, the Dutch marched an army to the Delaware River, easily capturing Fort Trinity and Fort Christina. The Swedish settlement was formally incorporated into the Dutch New Netherland on September 15, 1655. Still, the Swedish and Finnish settlers were allowed local autonomy. They retained their own militia, religion, court, and lands.





Land of Lenape native Americans

The most important Swedish governor was Colonel Johan Printz, who ruled the colony under Swedish law from 1643 to 1653. He was succeeded by Johan Rising, who upon his arrival in 1654, seized the Dutch post Fort Casimir, located at the site of the present town of New Castle, which was built by the Dutch in 1651. Rising governed New Sweden until the autumn of 1655, when a Dutch fleet under the command of Peter Stuyvesant subjugated the Swedish forts and established the authority of the Colony of New Netherland throughout the area formerly controlled by the Swedes. This marked the end of Swedish rule in North America.



This lasted officially until the **English conquest of the New Netherland was launched on June 24, 1664**. The Duke of York sold what is today New Jersey to John Berkeley and George Carteret to become a proprietary colony, separate from the projected colony of New York. The invasion began on August 29, 1664, with the capture of New Amsterdam. It ended with the capture of Fort Casimir (New Castle, Delaware) in October. This took place at the beginning of the Second Anglo-Dutch War.

New Sweden continued to exist unofficially and some immigration and expansion had continued. The first settlement at Wicaco, a Swedish settlers' log blockhouse located Society Hill was built in present-day Philadelphia in 1669. It was later used as a church until about 1700, when Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church of Philadelphia was built on the site. **New Sweden officially came to an end when its land was included in William Penn's charter for Pennsylvania, on August 24, 1682.**



**Model of Fort
Cristina,
American
Swedish
Historical
Museum,
Philadelphia**

On March 4, 1681, what had been the colony of New Sweden was formally partitioned into the colonies of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The border was established 12 miles north of New Castle, and the northern limit of Pennsylvania was set at 42 degrees north latitude. The eastern limit was the current border with New Jersey at the Delaware River, while the western limit was undefined. Pennsylvania immediately started to reorganize the lands of the former New Sweden within the limits of Pennsylvania. In June 1681, Upland ceased to exist as the result of the reorganization of the Colony of Pennsylvania, with the Upland government becoming the government of Chester County, Pennsylvania





Karl X Gustav; 8 November 1622 – 13 February 1660)



(18 December 1626 – 19 April 1689)

- 1632–1654
- 1654–1660

Governor:

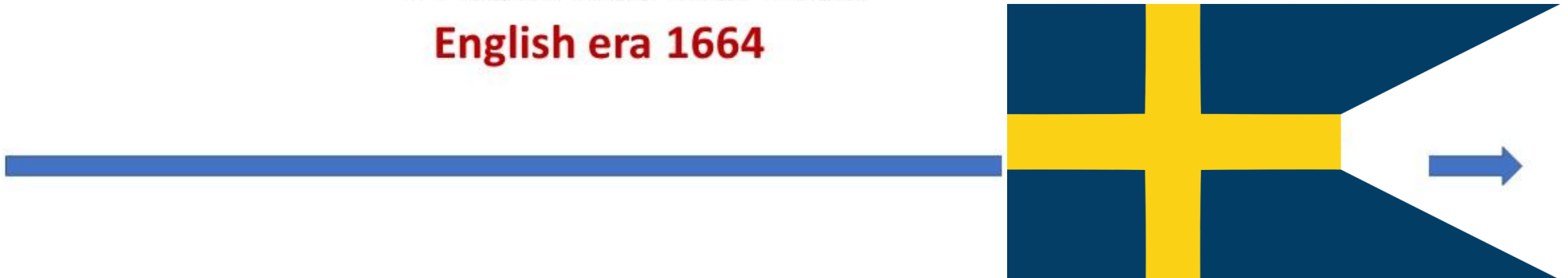
Christina

Charles X Gustav

1638 Peter Minuit

- 1638–1640 Måns Nilsson Kling
- 1640–1643 Peter Hollander Ridder
- 1643–1653 Johan Björnsson Printz
- 1653–1654 Johan Papegoja
- 1654–1655 Johan Risingh Historical era
- Established 1638
- Dutch conquest 1655
- Peach Tree War 1655
- English era 1664

Colonial period



Permanent settlements

<u>Christina</u>	(1638 & 1641; modern Wilmington, Delaware)
<u>Finland</u> , Finlandia, or Chamassungh	(1641 & 1643; modern Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania)
<u>Upland or Uppland</u>	(1641 & 1643; modern Chester, Pennsylvania)
<u>Varkens Kill</u>	(1641; modern Salem County, New Jersey)
<u>Printztorp</u>	(1643; modern Chester, Pa.)
<u>Tequirassy</u>	(1643; modern Eddystone, Pennsylvania)
<u>Tenakonk or Tinicum</u>	(1643; modern Tinicum Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania)
<u>Provins, Druweeÿland, or Manaiping</u>	(1643; modern southwest Philadelphia, on Province Island on the Schuylkill River)
<u>Minquas or Minqua's Island</u>	(1644; modern southwest Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)
<u>Kingsessing</u>	(1644; modern southwest Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)
<u>Möln dal</u>	(1645; modern Yeadon, Pennsylvania)

Permanent Settlements

Torne

(1647; modern West Philadelphia)

Sveaborg

Jersey)

(c. 1649; modern Swedesboro, New

Nya Stockholm

Jersey)

(c. 1649; modern Bridgeport, New

Sidoland

(1654; modern Wilmington, Del.)

Översidolandet

(1654; modern Wilmington, Del.)

Timmerön or Timber Island

(1654; modern Wilmington)

Strandviken

(1654; modern Wilmington)

Ammansland

(1654; modern Darby, Pennsylvania)

Swedish Americans

Swedish Americans (Swedish: Svenskamerikaner) are an American ethnic group of people who have ancestral roots from Sweden. They primarily include the 1.2 million Swedish immigrants during 1885–1915 and their descendants. They formed tight-knit communities, primarily in the American Midwest,

1,5 million
left
Sweden



lack of
freedom



Powerty
Starving
Religon



Strong
Promo-
tion

America
letters
from relatives







Worth and Lullwater 17th Washington, D.C.

to home—emigrants bound for England and America—
Göteborg, Sweden. Copyright 1906 by Underwood & Underwood.



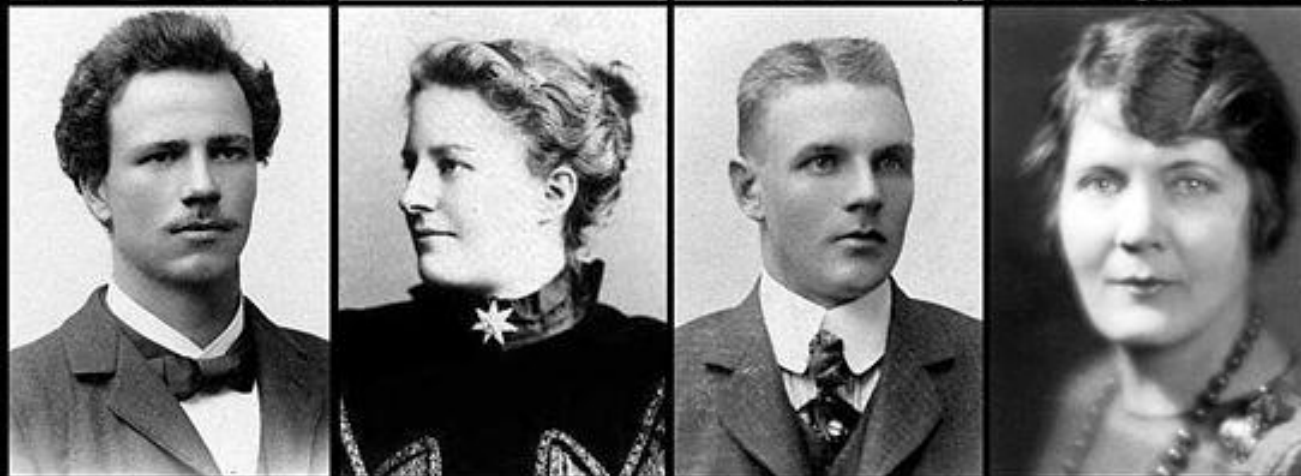
**Main harbour to travel
Gothenburg**

Where did the Swedish immigrants settle



Nr	State	Number
1	Minnesota	486 507
2	Kalifornien	459 897
3	Illinois	303 044
4	Washington	213 013
5	Michigan	161 301
6	Florida	155 010
7	Wisconsin	149 977
8	New York	133 788
9	Texas	127 871
10	Massachusetts	119 267





731-07 Pelit ekon
Utvärder.
(1870)

HVITA STJERN- ★ LINIEN ★



GENERALAGENT:
CARL ERIKSSON
POSTGATAN 34 GÖTEBORG

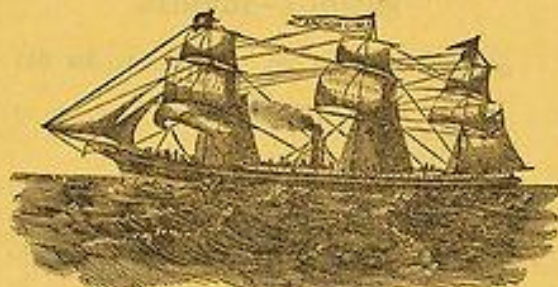
1907
GÖTEBORGS LITOGRAFISKA AKTIEBOLAG

1871
1870
Utvärder.

Direkte till Amerika

med

Anchor-Liniens Transatlantiska Ångbåts-Bolag



som befordrar Emigranter

med egna

för Emigrantbefordring afsedda

1:sta klassens ångare

Scandinavia & Scotia

från Göteborg hvarje Lördag.

Tolkar medfölja från Göteborg ända till Chicago.

Närmare upplysningar meddelas af

Henderson Brothers,

Göteborg, Stockholm & Jönköping.

Kontoret i Göteborg, No 4 Skeppsbron.

GÖTEBORG.
Tryckt hos J. A. Granberg,
1871.



Ellis Island NY



**If any big
Health
Problems
You where
Not alowed
To enter
US**

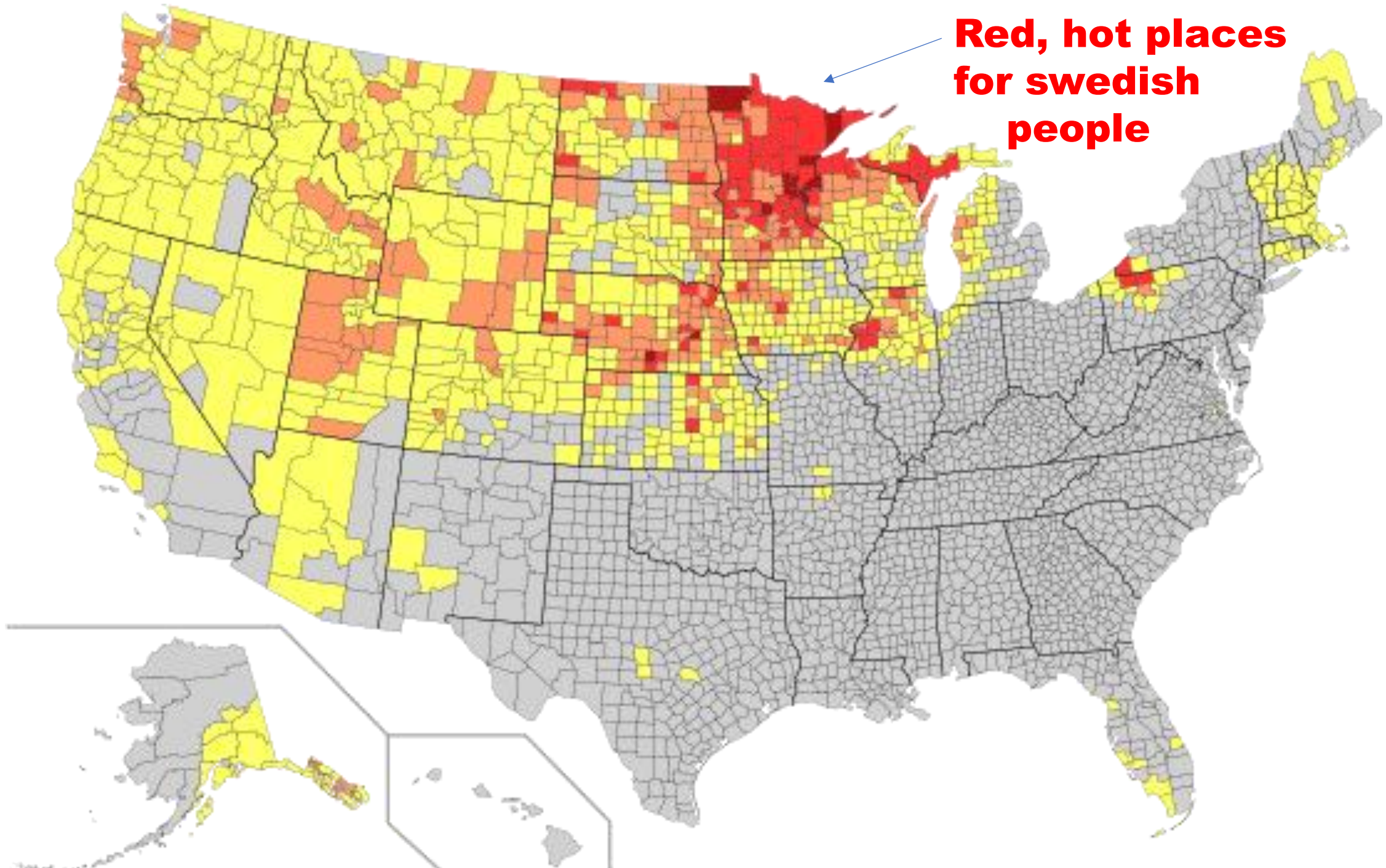
A wide-angle photograph of a serene landscape. In the foreground, a calm body of water reflects the sky and the surrounding forest. The middle ground is filled with a dense line of trees, including tall evergreens and some deciduous trees with hints of autumn color. The sky is a vibrant blue, filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and picturesque, evoking a sense of a quiet wilderness.

Looks like Sweden



The Swedish Mr. Brunk gave the name to Bronx





Swedesboro was settled as part of New Sweden in the mid-1600s. The early Swedes and Finns were fishermen, hunters and farmers.

The English Colonial government needed a road between the communities of Burlington and Salem, so they built the Kings Highway in 1691 which opened the southern portion of Gloucester County to more settlers, who were drawn to the area by the fertile sandy soil, prime farmland and vast tracts of oak, birch, maple and pine trees. Originally, the community was called Raccoon, until the name was changed to Swedesboro in 1765

In the east, **New England** became a destination for many skilled industrial workers and Swedish centers developed in areas such as **Jamestown, New York; Providence, Rhode Island, and Boston. A small Swedish settlement was also begun in New Sweden, Maine.** 51 Swedish settlers came to the wooded area, led by W.W. Thomas, who called them "mina barn i skogen" (**my children in the woods**). Upon arrival, they knelt in prayer and thanksgiving to God. This area soon expanded and other settlements were named Stockholm, Jemptland, and Westmanland, in honor of their Swedish heritage. (Stockholm is the capital of Sweden, while Jämtland and Västmanland are Swedish provinces.)

The town of **New Sweden, Maine celebrates St. Lucia, Midsummer**, and Founders Day (July 23). It is a Swedish-American community that continues to honor traditions of the old country. Gustaf Adolph Lutheran Church was served by a native of Sweden as recently as 1979-1985 (The Rev. Hans Olof Andræ b. 1933 Vimmerby, Sweden) who was known to occasionally conduct special worship services in Swedish.

Assimilation

In the 1860-1890 era, there was little assimilation into American society, and **little outmarriage with other groups**. The Swedish Americans attached relatively little significance to the American dimension of their ethnicity; instead they relied on an extant Swedish literature. There was a relatively weak Swedish American institutional structure before 1890, and Swedish Americans were somewhat insecure in their social-economic status in America.

In 1896 the Vasa Order of America, a Swedish-American fraternal organization, was founded to provide ethnic identity and social services such as health insurance and death subsidies, operates numerous social and recreational opportunities, and maintains contact with fellow lodges in Sweden. Johannes and Helga Hoving were its leaders, calling for the maintenance of the Swedish language and culture among Swedish Americans, especially the younger generation. However, they returned to Sweden in 1934 and Vasa itself became Americanized.

Stereotypes

During the first waves of migration the Swedes were also subjected to certain stereotypes and prejudices. **The expression "dumb Swede"** was established as they had difficulty learning English. There were entertainment shows which used a character called "John Johnsson" when poking fun at Swedes. He was dumb, clumsy, drank too much and **talked with a funny accent**. The immigrant historian Rudolph Vecoli has pointed out that they were not initially always recognized as "whites" in the Anglo-Saxon or German sense, but after the wave of Polish immigration this attitude shifted. Many also complained about the smell of the **Swedes that was considered to smell like herring**. In 1901 Horace Glenn wrote "Walking behind a string of Swedes is impossible to a person with delicate nose. It's an odor which could only come from generations of unwashed ancestors." According to one lawyer, it was thought that **a Swede without a knife scar in the face was not considered a real man**.

Around 3.9% of the U.S. population is said to have Scandinavian ancestry (which also includes Norwegian Americans, Danish Americans, Finnish Americans, and Icelandic Americans). At present, **according to the 2005 American Community Survey, only 56,324 Americans continue to speak the Swedish language at home, which is down from 67,655 in 2000.** Most of them being recent immigrants. Swedish American communities typically **switched to English by 1920.** Swedish is rarely taught in high schools or colleges, and Swedish language newspapers or magazines are rare.

Swede Hollow in 1910 which was during the later years of Swedish immigration.



Swede Hollow was a neighborhood of St. Paul, Minnesota. It was one of a large group of neighborhoods collectively known as the East Side, lying just to the east of the near-downtown Railroad Island neighborhood, and at the northwestern base of Dayton's Bluff. It was capped in the north by the sprawling Hamm's Brewery (with its imposing Hamm family mansion), and in the south by the historic Seventh Street Improvement Arches. Although one of the oldest settlements in the city, it was also arguably the poorest as each wave of immigrants settled in the valley. Swedes, Poles, Italians and Mexicans all at one point called the valley home. A similar community just downstream called Connemara Patch also existed for Irish immigrants.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allt_f%C3%B6r_Sverige#/media/File:Allt_f%C3%B6r_Sverige_\(logo\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allt_f%C3%B6r_Sverige#/media/File:Allt_f%C3%B6r_Sverige_(logo).jpg)



Allt för Sverige (literally Everything for Sweden, marketed in the United States as **The Great Swedish Adventure**) is a Swedish Emmy-award-winning reality show based on the original Norwegian format The Great Norway Adventure, also called Alt for Norge. The first season of Allt för Sverige was shown on Sveriges Television SVT1 from 30 October 2011 to 18 December 2011. The series is about Swedish Americans who return to their Swedish roots. The program provides the participants more information about their ancestral families by visiting some locations their ancestors lived. The cast **members learn about the country's culture, customs, food, and quirks**. As the episodes in the season progress, cast members leave the show after losing challenges and therefore find out less **about their ancestry**. Each season's winner gets a family reunion with their current relatives who stayed behind in Sweden. The **host of the program** is **Anders Lundin**.